

SZILAGYI, Lilla

"Motivation; symposium by the Society of French-Speaking
Psychologist." Reviewed by Lilla Szilagyi. Magyar pszichol
szemle 20 no.2:303-304 '63.

SZILAGYI, M.

Measurement of the injection efficiency of the emitter point contact
on germinium in the presence of a drift field. Acta phys Hung 11
no.4:401-404 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Industrial Research Institute for Telecommunication Technique,
Budapest. Presented by G.Szigeti.
(Germanium)

BODO, Z.; PASZTOR, G.; SZILAGYI, M.S.; ZAWADOWSKI, A.

Thermal shock investigations on germanium monocrystals. Acta phys
Hung 15 no.3:275-279 '63.

1. Research Institute for Telecommunication Technique, Budapest.

19
Investigation of the purity of radioisotopes with paper chromatography and paper electrophoresis. Maria T. Szilágyi. *Magyar Tudományos Akad. III. Osztályának Közleményei* 6, 565-73(1958)(in Hungarian).—In a soln. of Fe^{4+} , Co^{60} was found as impurity by using paper chromatographic technique. Identification of the impurity was carried out by absorption measurements of the β activity and by using Co blanks. E. Romu

SW

1/1

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

ju ju

SZILAGYI, Maria; BERENYI, Dönes; MATHE, György

Investigating the degree of radioactive impurity of the Nd^{147} isotope preparation. *Magy fiz folyoir* 7 no.6:451-456 '59. (EPAI 9:4)

1. MTA Atomkutatási Intézet Debrecen.
(Radioisotopes) (Neodymium) (Cesium) (Sulfur) (Zinc)

SZILAGYI, Maria

Solubility of uranium salts in organic esters. Atomki kozl
2 no.1:49-52 '60.

SZILAGYI, Maria

Examination of radioactive contaminations of P-32 isotope
products by applying hmus preparations. ATOMKI kozl 3 no. 1:
3-9 '61

SZALAY, Sandor (Debrecen); SZILAGYI, Maria (Debrecen)

Investigations of the adsorption of some uranium fission products
on a humus preparation. Mat kozl MTA 11 no.1:47-55 '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atommag Kutato Intezete, Debrecen.
(Adsorption) (Uranium) (Fission products)
(Humus) (Radioisotopes) (Cations)

SZALAY, A.; SZILAGYI, M.

Investigations concerning the retention of fission products
on humic acids. Acta phys Hung 13 no.4:421-436 '61.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Debrecen, Hungary.

SZILAGYI, Maria

Radiometric identification of fission product fractions not sorbed by humic acids. Acta phys. Hung 16 no.1:21-27 '63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (ATOMKI), Debrecen. Presented by A. Szalay.

HORVATH, I.; POP, Olivia; SZILAGYI, M.

ioetgenographic determination of the oxide content
in some iron powders. Bul stiint polit Cluj no.7:
63-69 '64.

1964 AL 000/012 0388/0391

1974 Szalay, Sándor; Szilagyi, Maria

TITLE: Retention of fission products with humic acids in turf; a new potential method for treating effluent waters

SOURCE: Fizikai szemle, no. 12, 1964, 388-391

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, water sanitation, nuclear decontamination method

ABSTRACT: Partially decomposed turf, with low ash content, was found to be a good adsorbent of uranyl cations. Investigations were undertaken to determine the possibility of employing this phenomenon for the treatment of effluent waters. The adsorption of uranyl cations by humic acids of partially decomposed turf was studied. The results show that the adsorption of uranyl cations by humic acids of partially decomposed turf is a very practical method for the treatment of effluent waters. The adsorbent contains stable humic acids as UO_2^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , or Al^{3+} in high concentration, and is free from complex-forming compounds. Some specific methods of accomplishing the treatment were discussed briefly. (Encl. art. map, tables, 2 graphs.)

Card 1/2

L 44333-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013277

ASSOCIATION: MTA Atommag Kutato Intezete, Debrecen (Research Institute for the
Atomic Nucleus, MTA

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, GO

NO REFSDV: 000

OTHER: 010

JPRS


Card

2/2

SZILAGYI, M.

Periodic focusing of dense electron beams with thin lenses.
Acta phys Hung 18 no.2:87-99 '65.

1. Research Institute of Technical Physics of the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Submitted January 23, 1964.

SZILAGYI, Mihai

An aspect of our activity. Constr Buc 15 no.726:2 7 D '63.

1. Secretarul comitetului sindicatului I.C.I.M., Brasov.

SZILAGYI, Miklos

Magnetic cylindrical lenses with anti-symmetry plane. Muszaki kozl MTA
19 no.1/4:269-294 '61.

1. MTA Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezet Elektronfizikai Osztalya.

SZILAGYI, P.

A modified tension apparatus for the treatment of femoral neck fractures. Magy. sebeszet 6 no.2:109-113 May 1953. (CML 25:4)

1. Doctor. 2. Orthopedic Clinic (Director -- Dr. Andor Glauber),
Budapest Medical University.

SZILAGYI, PAL

GLAUBER, Andor, Dr.; SZILAGYI, Pal, Dr.; LENART, Gyorgy, Dr.

Use of bones stored in merthiolate. Orv. hetil. 98 no.49:1354-1356
8 Dec 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Orthopaediai Klinikájának
(mb. igazgató: Glauber Andor dr. egyet. docens) közleménye.
(BONE AND BONES, transpl.
preserv. in thimerosal solution (Hun))

Szilagyi, Imre
SZILAGYI, Pal, Dr.; CSER, Imre, Dr.

Therapy of fracture of the lower third of the femur in Paget's disease
by compression apparatus. Orv. hetil. 98 no.49:1357-1358 8 Dec 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Orthopaediai Klinikájának (igazgató:
prof. Zinner Mándor dr.) közleménye.

(OSTEITIS DEFORMANS, compl.
fract. of lower third of femur, ther., intramedullary
nailing & compression appar. (Hun))

(FEMUR, fract.
in osteitis deformans, of lower third, ther., intramedullary
nailing & compression appar. (Hun))

SZILAGYI, Pal

HUNGARY

GLAUBER, Andor

MD

Orthopedic Clinic, Medical School, University of
Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem
Orthopaediai Klinikája)

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia, és
Helyreallito Sebészeti, No 3, Aug 62, pp 169-174.

"Indication of Partial or Full Removal of the Patella
and its Surgical Results."

Co-authors:

SZILAGYI, Pal, MD, Orthopedic Clinic, Medical School,
University of Budapest

HUNGARY

SZILAGYI, Pal, Dr, colonel-physician (orvosezredes), [no affiliation given].

"First Aid for Victims of Burns."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol XV, No 2, Apr-June 1963, pages 84-91.

Abstract: The author defines burns and summarizes the factors which effect the prognosis of the disease. The methods of immediate treatment and their dependence on the extent and location of the injury are discussed. First aid, hospital treatment during the first two days, prevention of infection, tetanus prophylaxis and modes of local treatment are discussed. No references.

1/1

SZILAGYI, S.
SILADI, Shandor [Szilagyí, Sandor]

There are no small tasks for the Hungarian trade-union group
organizers. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.2:36-38 F '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Chlen Tsentral' nogo soveta profsoyuzov Vengrii.
(Hungary--Trade unions)

SZILAGYI, Sandor

International work of the Hungarian trade unions. Munka 10 no.1:32-33
Ja '60.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa nemzetközi kapcsolatok osztályának
vezetője.

SZIIAGYI, Sandor

May 9, reminds and warns! Munka 10 no.5:35 My '60.

SZILAGYI, Sandor

The program of unity. Hungarian TU no.10:4-5 0 '61.

SZILAGYI, Sandor

The Berlin Executive Committee session of the World Federation of
Trade Unions. Munka 11 no.3:1-2 Mr '61.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa nemzetközi kapcsolatok osztályának
vezetője.

(Trade unions)

SZILAGYI, Sandor

The Cuban revolution and trade unions. Munka 11 no.7:32-33 J1 '61.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa nemzetközi osztályának vezetője.

(Cuba—Trade unions)

SZILAGYI, Sandor

On the eve of the meeting of the world's organized workers.
Munka 11 no.10:32-33 0 '61.

1. Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa nemzetközi kapcsolatok
osztályának vezetője.

SZILAGYI Sandor

International movement of the chemical workers. Hung TU
no.3/4:16 '63.

1. President of the Oil, Chemical and Allied Workers T.U.I.

SZILAGYI, Sador

The Hungarian Chemical Workers' Union. Hung TU no.3:3-5 Mr '65.

1. Secretary General, Hungarian Chemical Workers' Union,
Budapest.

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
ca										11F									
<p>Can human blood groups be changed by chemical action? Béla Rex-Kiss and Tibor Szilágyi (Univ. Debrecen, Hungary). <i>Orvosi Hetilap</i> 87, 544-6(1943).—In expts. <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> adrenaline, atropine, and pilocarpine did not change the group to which the blood of a given person belongs. This result is in agreement with the statements of Papilian and Preda. István Finály</p>																			
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
MATERIALS INDEX										AUTHOR INDEX									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									

A38-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		E2	
<p>Influence of ferrous iron on the effects of adrenaline L. Kesztyni, T. Szilagyi and R. Varga (Univ. Debrecen, Hung.). <i>Z. Vitamin- u. Hormonforsch.</i> 1, 228-40(1977); cf. Ivanović and Stern, C.A. 37, 5488. Fe⁺⁺ markedly suppressed the action of adrenaline (10 parts of Fe to 1 of hormone) and of ephedrine (30:1) on isolated hypodynamic frog heart. The vasodilatory effect of adrenaline on Trendelenburg frogs was abolished by Fe⁺⁺; this antagonism did not involve the parasymp- pathetic nervous system, since atropinization had no in- fluence. Fe⁺⁺ had a transitory but marked inhibitory effect on the increase of blood pressure and of contractions of the spleen due to adrenaline administered to dogs; it also abolished the blood-pressure-reducing effect of ad- renaline following ergotamine and yohimbine administra- tion. The hyperglycemic effect of adrenaline was, how- ever, not affected by Fe⁺⁺. The blood-pressure-reducing effect of histamine was counteracted by Fe⁺⁺. It was concluded that Fe⁺⁺ acted on smooth muscle to inhibit strongly the irritability of the musculature of the blood vessels by vasodilators and vasoconstrictors. Erich Hirschberg</p>		<p>112</p>	

SZILAGYI, T. 1951

(Physiol. and Path. Inst. U. of Debrecen)

"Properties and Effects of Procaine-azo-protein."

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl (49)

No abst. in Exc. Med.

5211A01, T.
FULOP T., KESZTYUS L., SZILAGYI T., NIKODEMUSZ I.

A thycoidea etates hatasa a bronchusizomzat ingerlekenysagerre.
/Effect of experimental hyperthyroidism on the sensitivity of
the bronchial muscles/ Kiserletes orvostud. 3:3 1951 p. 174-7.

1. Drs. Kesztyus, Szilagyi, Nikodemusz. 2. Pathophysiological
Institute, Debrecen University.

CLML 20, 10, Oct. 51

GAI, I.; JAVOR, T.; KESZTYUS, L.; LAZAR, J.; NIKODEMUSZ, I.; SZILAGYI, T.; VEGH, L.

Effect of roentgen rays on diphtheria toxin. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.
3-4:533-537 1951. (CML 22:1)

1. Of the Pathophysiological Institute and of the First Medical Clinic,
Debrecen University.

SZILAGYI, T.

GAL, I.; JAVOR, T.; KESZTYUS L.; LAZAR, J.; NIKODEMUSZ, I.; SZILAGYI, T.;
VEGH, L.

Effect of roentgen rays on diphtheria toxin. Kiserlatas Orvostud.
3 no. 5:363-365 1951. (GLML 21:3)

1. Doctors except Javor and Lazar. 2. Institute of Pathology and
First Internal Clinic of Debrecen Medical University.

KESZTYUS, L.;SZILAGYI, T.;NIKODEMUSZ, I.;FULOP, T.

The effect of feeding thyroid on the excitability of the bronchial musculature. Acta physiol. hung. 3 no.1:25-30 1952. (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Patho-Physiology of Debrecen University.

SZILAGYI, T.:BAGDY, D.:JAVOR, T.

The specificity of fibrinogen of mammals. Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no.
4:262-267 Aug 1952. (CML 23:5)

1. Doctor. 2. Pathophysiology Institute of Debrecen Medical University and Third Department of Research Institute of Pharmaceutics Industry.

ADLER, P.;BANYASZ, T.;JAVOR, T.;KESZTYUS, L.;SIMON, M.;SZILAGYI, T.;VARGA, E.;
WENT, S.

Novocaine azoprotein and novocain allergy. Acta physiol. hung. 4 no.1-2:
195-210 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Physiological and Pathophysiological Institute and of the
Stomatological and Dermatological Clinics, Debrecen University.

SZILAGYI, T. ~~GE~~

KESZTHYUS, L.; SZILAGUI, T.; GYULAI, F.

Nervous system and immunity. I. Effect of barbiturate sleep on titer of immune bodies in the blood. Acta microb. hung. 1 no.4: 359-370 1954.

1. Institut für Pathophysiologie der Medizinischen Universität, Debrecen.

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES

antibody form., eff. of barbiturates in rabbits)

(BARBITURATES, eff.

on antibody form. in rabbits)

KESZTYUS, L.,; SZILAGYI, T.,; CSERNYANSZKY, H.

Role of the nervous system in immunity. V. Effect of neurotomy to sensitivity of the skin to diphtheria toxin. Acta microb. hung. 2 no.4:353-358 1955.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Debrecen.

(DIPHTHERIA, immunology,
eff. of neurotomy on skin sensitivity to diphtheria toxin)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. of neurotomy on skin sensitivity to diphtheria toxin)

SZILAGYI, Tibor; KOCSAR, Laszlo, KESZTYUS, Lorand

Effect of adrenalin, noradrenalin, acetylcholine and histamines on blood pressure after administration into the hepatic artery.
Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.1:21-24 Jan 55.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete

(BLOOD PRESSURE, effect of drugs on
epinephrine, arterenol, acetylcholine & histamine, after
admin. in hepatic artery in dog)

(ARTHERIES, HEPATIC
acetylcholine, arterenol, epinephrine & histamine admin.,
eff. on blood pressure in dog)

(ACETYLCHOLINE, effects
on blood pressure, after admin. into hepatic artery in dog)

(ARTERENOL, effects
on blood pressure, after admin. into hepatic artery in dog)

(EPINEPHRINE, effects
on blood pressure, after admin. into hepatic artery in dog)

(HISTAMINE, effects
on blood pressure, after admin. into hepatic artery in dog)

SZILAGYI, Tibor,; BAGDY, Daniel,; KOCSAR, Laszlo.

~~SECRET~~

Antigenic properties of fibrin. II. Experiences with implantation and anaphylaxis. Kiserletes orvostud 7 no.4:424-427 July 55.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezet es Gyogyszeripari Kutatointezet Biochemiai osztalya.

(ALLERGY, experimental,
anaphylaxis caused by fibrin)
(FIBRIN, effects,
anaphylaxis)

SZILÁGYI T.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/9 Physiology, etc. Sept 56

4301. SZILÁGYI T., KOCSAR L. and GYULAI F. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kórélettani Intézete. *Hypothermia hatása az anaphylaxiás shockra. Effect of hypothermia on anaphylactic shock KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1955, 7/6 (569-572) Graphs 2 Tables 1

Fatal anaphylactic shock in the guinea-pig can be prevented by refrigeration. This cannot be due to a decrease of histamine-sensitivity, as hypothermia does not afford protection against s.c. or intracardiac poisoning with histamine, nor is the histamine sensitivity of the bronchial musculature appreciably influenced by hypothermia. The probable mechanism of the protective action is that owing to the lowered metabolism the antigen-antibody reaction and histamine liberation are slowed down.

From authors' summary

SZILAGYI-T

✓ 7028. Effect of hypothermia on anaphylactic shock. T. Szilágyi, L. Kocsár and F. Gyulzi *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1955, 8, 393—398 (Pathophysiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Debrecen, Hungary).—The re-injection of a dose of anaphylactic antigen proved to be lethal in guinea pigs at normal body temp. but not in animals cooled

to 23—26°. Hypothermia had no effect either on the sensitivity to histamine injections or on the sensitivity of the bronchial muscles to histamine. It is concluded that the protective effect of hypothermia is due to a slowing down of the reaction between antigen and antibody thereby diminishing the amount of released histamine. (German)
A. B. L. BEZNÁK.

SZILAGYI, T.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/10 Physiology, etc. Oct56

4825. SZILÁGYI T., KOCSAR L. and KESZTYŰS L. Inst. of Pathophysiol., Univ. Med. Sch., Debrecen. *Blood pressure effect of adrenaline, noradrenaline, acetylcholine and histamine injected into the blood circulation of liver ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1955, 8/3-4 (405-408) Graphs 3 Tables 1

The effects on the dog's systemic arterial blood pressure of adrenaline, noradrenaline, ACh and histamine administered via a systemic vein, via the hepatic artery or via the portal vein were compared. It was concluded that the liver could inactivate 1.8 to 5 mg. of adrenaline per hr., but was less effective in the case of noradrenaline. It could inactivate 180 mg. of ACh per hr. given through the hepatic artery or 250 mg. per hr. given through the portal vein. It had little effect on the activity of histamine.

Grayson - Ibadan

SZILAGYI, T.; KOCSAR, L.; CSERJANSZKY, H.

The nervous system and immunity. VII. Effect of hypothermia on the Schwarizmann phenomenon. In German. p. 333. Vol. 3, No. 4 1956. ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA. Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 6, No. 1 January, 1956

SZILAGYI, Tibor.; KOCSAR, Laszlo.; GSERNYANSZKY, Hedvig.

Nervous system and immunity: VII. Effects of hypothermia on the Shwartzman phenomenon. Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.3:314-317
May 56

1. Debreceni Orvostud. Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

(ALLERGY, exper.

Shwartzman phenomenon, eff. of exper. hypothermia in rabbits (Hun))

(BODY TEMPERATURE

hypothermia, exper., eff. on Shwartzman phenomenon in rabbits (Hun))

SZILÁGYI, T.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/10 Physiology, etc. Oct56

4564. SZILÁGYI T., KOCSÁR L. and CSERNYÁNSZKY H. Pathophysiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Debrecen. *Wirkung der Hypothermie auf das Shwartzmansche Phänomen. Effect of hypothermia on the Shwartzman phenomenon ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1956, 9/suppl. (35-36)

The Shwartzman reaction does not occur when injections (sensitizing or challenging) of *Coli dyspepsiae* culture filtrate are administered to hypothermic rabbits. The appearance of the local haemorrhagic reaction needs a certain intensity of metabolism.
Guzek - Cracow

SZILAGYI, I.

SZILAGYI, T.; KOCSAR, L.; SZATAI, I.

Effects of cobalt ion on adrenalin reactions. Acta physiol. hung. 11
no.3-4:409-413 1957.

1. Pathophysiologisches institut der medizinischen Universitat, Debrecen.

(EPINEPHRINE, antag.

cobalt, selective inhib. in various isolated organs (Ger))

(COBALT, eff.

selective inhib. of epinephrine in various isolated
organs (Ger))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/1 Physiology Jan 59

135. EFFECTS OF GLUCOSE AND ADRENALINE ON PHOSPHORYLASE AND GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITIES OF THE LIVER - Wirkung von Zuckerbelastung und Adrenalin auf die Phosphorylase- und Glukose-6-Phosphatase-Aktivität der Leber - Bot Gy., Szilágyi T. and Szabó E. Pathophysiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Debrecen - ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1957, 11/3-4 (421-426) Tables 3

In-vivo experiments on anaesthetized dogs showed that while adrenaline administration causes an elevation of blood sugar together with increased activity of hepatic phosphorylase, it does not affect glucose-6-phosphatase activity. Double glucose tolerance tests showed that hepatic phosphorylase activity is lowered, but returns to initial values at a time when the blood glucose level is still falling. Glucose-6-phosphatase activity of the liver falls after the elevation of the blood-sugar level, but starts to rise again before the blood-sugar values decrease.

Koch - Sydney

BOT, Gyorgy; SZILAGYI, Tibor; SZABO, Endre

Effects of glucose loading and adrenalin on liver phosphorylase and glucose-6-phosphatase activities. Kiserletes orvostud 9 no.5-6:507-511 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Korelettani Intezet, Debrecen.

(GLUCOSE, eff.

loading, on liver phosphorylase & glucose-6-phosphatase activities in dogs (Hun))

(EPINEPHRINE, eff.

on liver phosphorylase and glucose-6-phosphatase activities in dogs (Hun))

(LIVER, metab.

glucose-6-phosphatase & phosphorylase, eff. of epinephrine & glucose loading on activities in dogs (Hun))

(PHOSPHORYLASES

in liver, eff. of epinephrine & glucose loading on activity in dogs (Hun))

(PHOSPHATASES

glucose-6-phosphatase in liver, eff. of epinephrine & glucose loading on activity in dogs (Hun))

SZILAGYI, Tibor; KOCSAR, Iaszlo; SZATAI, Imre

Effect of the cobaltous ion on the reactions of adrenalin. Kiserletes
orvostud 9 no.5-6:581-585 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

(COBALT, eff.

cobaltous ion selective inhib. of epinephrine actions in
various animal organs in vitro (Hun))

(EPINEPHRINE, antag.

cobaltous ion, selective inhib. in various animal organs in
vitro (Hun))

JOKAY, I.; BOT, G.; SZILAGYI, T.

Antigenic properties of muscle phosphorylase. Kiserletes orvostud. 10
no.4:391-396 Aug 58.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete.

(ANTIGENS

antigenic properties of musc. phosphorylases, organ &
species specificity (Hun))

(MUSCLES, metab.

phosphorylases, antigenic properties, organ & species
specificity (Hun))

(PHOSPHORYLASES

musc., antigenic properties, organ & species specificity
(Hun))

KOSCAR, L.; SZILAGYI, T.; VERESS, O.; HAN, A.

Effect of largactil on the formation of immune bodies. Kiserletes orvostud.
10 no.4:416-419 Aug 58.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kísérleti Intézete és I. sz. Belklin-
-ikája.

(ANTIBODIES,

form., eff. of chlorpromazine in rabbits (Hun))

(CHLORPROMAZINE, eff.

on antibody form. in rabbits (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/9 Physiology Sept 59

4164. EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC SHOCKS IN HYPOTHERMIA UNDER TREATMENT WITH CHLORPROMAZINE OR PHENOBARBITAL - Untersuchung elektrischer Stromstöße in Hypothermie, während Largactil- bzw. Luminalbehandlung - Szilágyi T., Benkő K. and Csernyánszky H. Pathophysiol. und Physikal. Inst., Med. Univ., Debrecen - ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1958, 14/1 (89-93) Tables 2

Hypothermic mice (chilled by Giaja's method) are resistant to a voltage which causes death in normothermic animals. This is connected with the decrease of electrical conductivity in the hypothermic organism, caused by changes in mobility of ions.
Guzek - Cracow

SZILAGYI, T

JOKAY, I.; BOT, G.; SZILAGYI, T.

Antigenic activities of muscle phosphorylase. Acta physiol. hung.
14 no.2:155-161 1958.

1. Patonphysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat,
Debrecen.

(ANTIGENS

antigenic properties of phosphorylases from hen musc.,
organ & species specificity (Ger))

(PHOSPHORYLASES

in musc. of hen, antigenic properties, organ & species
specificity (Ger))

(MUSCLES, metab.

phosphorylases, antigenic properties of phosphorylases
from hen musc., organ & species specificity (Ger))

1. SZILAGYI, T.
KOC SAR, L.; SZILAGYI, T.; VERESS, O.; BAN, A.

Effect of chlorpromazine on immune body formation. Acta physiol. hung.
14 no.2:163-166 1958.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology and 1st Department of Medicine,
Medical University, Debrecen.

(ANTIBODIES

form., eff. of chlorpromazine in rabbits)

(CHLORPROMAZINE, eff.

on antibody form. in rabbits)

KESZTYUS, L.; SZILAGYI, T.; CSABA, B.; CSERNYANSZKY, H.

Effect of hypothermia on passive anaphylaxis of guinea pigs. Acta
physiol. hung. 14 no.2:177-186 1958.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat,
Debrecen.

(HYPOTHERMIA, eff.

on passive anaphylaxis in guinea pigs (Ger))

(ALLERGY, exper.

eff. of hypothermia on passive anaphylaxis in guinea pigs
(Ger))

KESZTYUS, L.; SZILAGYI, T.; CSABA, B.; CSERNYANSZKY, H.; KAVAI, M.

Effect of chlorpromazine on passive anaphylaxis of guinea pigs. Acta
physiol. hung. 14 no.2:187-194 1958.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität,
Debrecen.

(CHLORPROMAZINE, eff.

on passive anaphylaxis in guinea pigs (Ger))

(ALLERGY, exper.

eff. of chlorpromazine on passive anaphylaxis in guinea pigs
(Ger))

SZILAGYI, Tibor; KOVÉR, Andras; CSABA, Bela

Effect of hypothermia on histamine liberation under the
influence of adrenalin. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 12
no.1:26-29 F '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kísérleti és Élettani
Intézetek.

(HISTAMINE physiol)
(HYPOTHERMIA INDUCED eff)
(EPINEPHRINE pharmacol)

KESZTYCS, Lorand; SZILAGYI Tibor; KOCSAR, Iaszlo; CSERNYANSZKY, Hedvig;
KAVAI, Maria

Distribution of I131-labeled ovalbumin in normal and sensitized
guinea pigs. Kiserletes Orvostudomany 12 no.1:80-85 F '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

(EGG WHITE)

(IODINE radioactive)

(ALLERGY exper)

KESZTYUS, L.; SZILAGYI, T.; KOGSAR, L.; CSERNYANSZKY, Hedvig; KAVAI, Maria

Distribution of ovalbumin-1131 in the organism of normal and sensitized guinea pigs. Acta physiol.hung. 17 no.3:309-315 '60.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität Debrecen.

(ALLERGY exper)

(EGG WHITE)

CSABA, V.; SZILAGYI, T.; SZABO, E.; BOT, G.

Effect of hypothermia on phosphorylase activity in the liver.
Acta physiol.hung. 18 no.1:31.35 '60.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology and Institute of Medical Chemistry,
Medical University, Debrecen.

(HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED experimental)
(PHOSPHORYLASES metabolism)
(LIVER metabolism)

CSABA, Bela; SZILAGYI, Tibor; HAVAI, Maria; SZATAI, Imre; TOTH, Ferenc

Effect of roentgen rays on anaphylactic shock in guinea pigs.
Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:274-281 Je '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóreltani Intézete és az
I. sz. Sebészeti Klinika Röntgen Osztálya.

(ALLERGY exper) (RADIATION EFFECTS exper)

SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSERNYANSZKY, Hedvig; CSERNYANSZKY, Ivan; SZABO, Endre
CSABA, Bela

Effect of hypothermia on adrenalin-chloroform syncope. Kiserletes
orvostud. 13 no.3:310-3115 Je '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete.

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (EPINEPHRINE pharmacol)
(SYNCOPE exper) (CHLOROFORM pharmacol)

← SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSABA, Bela; DAMJANOVICH, Sandor; KESZTYUS, Lorand

Effect of hypothermia on the blood histamine level. Kiserletes
orvostud. 13 no.3:320-323 Je '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete.

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (HISTAMINE blood)

SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSABA, Bela; SZABO, Endre

Effect of hypothermia on edema produced with dextran and egg albumin. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.4:357-360 Ag '61.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete.

(ALLERGY exper) (BODY TEMPERATURE)
(DEXTRAN toxicol) (EGG WHITE toxicol)

CSABA, B.; SZILAGYI, T.; KAVAI, Maria; SZATAI, I.; TOTH, F.

The effect of x-ra/s on anaphylaxis in the guinea pig. Acta
physiol. hung. 20 no.1:61-69 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, and Section of Radiology of the
Department of Surgery No.1, Medical University, Debrecen.
(ALLERGY exper) (RADIATION INJURY exper)

SZILAGYI, T.; CSABA, B.

Hypothermia and desensitization. Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 20
no.2:135-139 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.

(BODY TEMPERATURE) (ALLERGY exper)

SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSABA, Bela; DAMJANOVICH, Sandor; KESZTYUS, Lorand

Effect of hypothermia on the histamine level of blood plasma. Acta
physiol Hung 20 no.2:141-144 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.
2. Editorial Board Member, "Acta Physiological Academiae Scientiarum
Hungaricae" (for Kesztyus).

+

SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSABA, Bela; SZABO, Endre

Effect of hypothermia on the dextran and egg-white oedema. Acta physiol
Hung 20 no.2:145-148 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.

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SZILAGYI, Tibor; CSERNYANSZKY, Hedvig; CSERNYANSZKY, Ivan; SZABO, Endre,
CSABA, Bela

Effect of hypothermia on the adrenaline-chloroform syncope. Acta
physiol Hung 20 no.2:149-153 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.

+

CSABA, Bela; BERECSZASZI, Gyula; KOVER, Andras; CSONGOR, Jozsef; SZILAGYI, Tibor

The histamine content of guinea pig ileum in Schultz-Dale reaction.
Acta physiol Hung 20 no.2:165-170 '61.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology and Institute of Physiology, Medical
University, Debrecen.

+

SZILAGYI, T.

HUNGARY

VARGA, E.; KOVER, A.; KOVACS, T.; JOKAY, I.; SZILAGYI, T.; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Physiology and Pathology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Elejtani es Korelettani Intezete)

"Differentiation of Myosins Extracted From Tonic and Tetanic Muscles Based on Their Antigenic Properties."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XIV, No 6, 1962, pp 593-599.

Abstract: [Authors' summary] Based on immunological determinations, the authors concluded that

1. myosin is a class-specific antigen,
2. the myosin which exhibits a relatively high cholinesterase and a low adenosinetriphosphatase activity and is obtained from tonic muscles had a structure different from that of the myosin obtained from tetanic muscles.

[Of 25 references, about 9 are Soviet-bloc, 16 Western]

1/1

VARGA, E.; KOVER, A.; KOVACS, T.; JOKAY, I.; SZILAGYI, T.

Differentiation of myosins extracted from tonic and tetanic muscles on the basis of their antigenic properties. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 22 no.1:21-28 '62.

1. Institute of Physiology and Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen.
(ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATASE) (ANTIGENS) (MUSCLES)

HUNGARY

SZILAGYI, Tibor, KISS, Antonia, CSABA, Bela; Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Debrecen (Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete, Debrecen).

"Shwartzman Phenomenon in Diabetic Rabbits."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 3, 1963, pages 281-285.

Abstract: [English article; Authors' English summary] The Shwartzman phenomenon was induced with E. coli endotoxins in rabbits. The development of the reaction was found to be markedly inhibited by alloxan diabetes and also by hyperglycemia induced by glucose administration. In contrast, insulin treatment promoted the development of the Shwartzman phenomenon. A disturbance of the carbohydrate metabolism is assumed to play a role in the mechanism of the Shwartzman reaction. 5 Hungarian, 5 Western references.

1/1

CSABA, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, KOWAR, Andras, CSONGOR, Jozsef; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Physiology and Pathophysiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elettani és Korelettani Intézete).

"Data on the Action Mechanism of 48/80."

Budapest, Kísérletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 5, Oct 63, pages 457-464.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The effect of 48/80 has been investigated in various animals and some data obtained on its mechanism of action. On frog heart, 48/80 is ineffective by itself but adheres firmly to the acetylcholine receptors. The decrease of acetylcholine sensitivity after pre-treatment with 48/80 can be explained by this property. If 48/80 is given after the acetylcholine, the effect of the latter ceases promptly. On the intestines of rabbits, 48/80 has an effect similar to acetylcholine. There is a competitive inhibition between the effect of 48/80 and acetylcholine. Previous treatment with hexamethonium bromide or atropine inhibits the effect of both compounds. Guinea pig ileum, with added 48/80, exhibits an increased motor activity. The Schulz-Dale reaction of the passively sensitized intestine is not influenced by an incubation with 48/80. In dogs, i.v. infusion of 48/80 causes a severe drop of blood pressure which is caused by the liberated histamine that enters the blood stream. 2 Hungarian, 20 Western references.

1/1

CSABA, Bela; SZILAGYI, Tibor; DAMJANOVICH, Sandor; KOVER, Andras

The role of histamine in anaphylactic shock in the dog. Kiserl.
orvostud. 15 no.5:465-470 0 '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kóreltani és Eletti
Intezete.

(ANAPHYLAXIS) (HISTAMINE LIBERATION)
(LIVER FUNCTION) (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)
(LUNG) (HYPOTENSION, CONTROLLED)

HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Kísérletani és Élettani Intézet).

"The Role of Histamine in the Peptone Shock of Dogs."

Budapest, Kísérletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 5, Oct 63, pages 471-477.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] It has been determined that a great amount of histamine is liberated and reaches the blood stream during peptone shock. The level of the histamine in the plasma is 46-800 times higher than in the plasma of the controls. The histamine content of the liver is significantly decreased after peptone shock. It is probable that peptone liberates the histamine from the mast cells of the liver and other tissues, since histamine liberation occurs even if the liver is taken out of the blood circulation. The repeated administration of peptone has no significant further influence on the blood pressure and plasma histamine level. After peptone shock, dogs sensitized with horse serum can develop anaphylactic shock. In the opinion of the authors, peptone exerts its shock effect not as a capillary poison but via histamine liberation. 1 Hungarian, 14 Western references.

1/1

CSABA, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Kísérletani és Élettani Intézete).

"The Role of Histamine in the Anaphylactic Shock of Dogs."

Budapest, Kísérletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 5, Oct 63, pages 465-470.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] It has been determined that the anaphylactic shock of dogs is caused mainly by the histamine liberated from the liver that enters the blood stream. During anaphylactic shock, the histamine level of the plasma is several-fold that of the controls. No anaphylactic shock develops and no significant rise in the histamine level of the plasma is observed if the liver is taken out of the blood circulation. 1 Hungarian, 19 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela. SZILAGYI, Tibor. DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani és Élettani Intézet).

"The Effect of 48/80 on the Anaphylactic and Peptone Shock of Dogs."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 5, Oct 63, pages 478-484.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] It has been determined that i.v. infusion of 48/80 causes the liberation of large amounts of histamine which enters the blood stream and results in a severe drop of blood pressure in dogs. If 48/80 is administered before anaphylactic shock, the development of the latter was greatly inhibited since the antigen-antibody reaction could not in all cases effect a further liberation of histamine. Similarly, if 48/80 is administered after the anaphylactic shock, further histamine liberation was not observed in every case. If administered after 48/80, peptone raised the plasma histamine level in every case. The increase in the plasma histamine level after 48/80 administration was more pronounced when the liver was excluded from the blood circulation than when normal liver function was present. The mechanism of histamine liberation is discussed in the light of these experimental results. 1 Hungarian, 4 Western references.

1/1

HUNGARY

OSZB, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani és Elektani Intézet).

"The Effect of Hypothermy on the Anaphylactic and Peptone Shock of Dogs."

Budapest, Miserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XV, No 5, Oct 63, pages 485-491.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] It has been determined that anaphylactic shock and the following liberation of histamine are inhibited by deep hypothermy. Chlorpromazine has no inhibitory effect on the anaphylaxis of dogs. The peptone shock and the effects of 48/80 are not influenced by the hypothermic state, neither is the quantity of liberated histamine under these conditions. During peptone shock of hypothermic dogs, the histamine content of the liver decreases and that of the plasma increases significantly. 6 Hungarian, 11 Western references.

CSABA, B.; SZILAGYI, T.; DAMJANOVICH, S.; KOVER, A.

Anaphylactic shock and peptone shock in the dog. I. The role of histamine in anaphylactic shock. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.4:363-369 '63.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology and Institute of Physiology,
Medical University, Debrecen.

(ANAPHYLAXIS) (PEPTONES) (HISTAMINE LIBERATION)
(HISTAMINE) (BLOOD PRESSURE) (KYMOGRAPHY)
(LIVER CIRCULATION) (LUNG) (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, KOVER, Andras, CSONGOR, Jozsef; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani és Eletti Intézetek).

"Data on the Mode of Action of 48/80."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 4, 1963, pages 397-405.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] The effects of 48/80 have been examined in various tests and information has been obtained as to its mode of action. It has been shown that, in the frog's heart, 48/80 by itself is inactive, but it is linked firmly to the acetylcholine receptors. This property may explain the decrease of sensitivity to acetylcholine after pretreatment with 48/80. Given after the administration of acetylcholine, 48/80 promptly suspends its effect. The compound acts on the rabbit's intestine like acetylcholine. 48/80 and acetylcholine inhibit each other's actions competitively. Pretreatment with hexamethonium bromide or atropine blocks the effect of 48/80 and of acetylcholine. Added to the guinea pig ileum, 48/80 increases motor activity, presumably by dual action: by causing a release of histamine from the intestinal wall, a small part of which escapes into the bath, and by stimulating the intramural ganglia of the intestine. After incubation with 48/80, the Schultz-Dale reaction takes place in the passively sensitized intestine. After the Schultz-Dale reaction or incubation with 48/80, as well as after incubation with 48/80 and the specific antigen, the histamine content of the passively sensitized ileum segment 1/2

KISS, Antonia; CSABA, B.; DAMJANOVICH, S.; VERESS, Olivia; SZILAGYI, T.

Diabetes and anaphylaxis. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.3:
275-279 '63.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University Debrecen.
(ANAPHYLAXIS) (ALLOXAN DIABETES) (INSULIN) (HISTAMINE)
(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) (BLOOD SUGAR)
(BLOOD PRESSURE DETERMINATION) (OVALBUMIN)

HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani és Elettani Intézetei).

"Anaphylactic Shock and Peptone Shock in the Dog, I. The Role of Histamine in Anaphylactic Shock."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 4, 1963, pages 363-369.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] Anaphylaxis in the dog is produced decisively by the histamine which is liberated in the liver and gets into the blood stream. During anaphylaxis, the histamine level of the blood plasma increases to several-fold of the control values. When the liver is eliminated from the circulation, the plasma histamine level shows no substantial increase and no anaphylaxis develops. 1 Hungarian, 19 Western references.

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HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela, SZILAGYI, Tibor, DAMJANOVICH, Sandor, KOVER, Andras; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes of Pathophysiology and Physiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani és Eletti Intézetei).

"Anaphylactic Shock and Peptone Shock in the Dog, II. The Role of Histamine in Peptone Shock."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 4, 1963, pages 371-378.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary] It has been shown that large amounts of histamine are liberated and enter the blood stream during peptone shock in dogs. The quantities of liberated histamine in the plasma amount to 46-800-times the control values. The histamine content of the liver is significantly decreased after peptone shock. It is likely that peptone releases histamine from the mast cells of the liver and other tissues, because histamine liberation can be demonstrated also if the liver has been eliminated from the circulation. Repeated administration of peptone after the first injection causes no substantial changes either in blood pressure or in the plasma histamine level. After peptone shock, it is still possible to elicit anaphylactic shock in dogs sensitized with horse serum. Peptone is believed to exert its shock effect not as a capillary poison, but through histamine liberation. 1 Hungarian, 16 Western references.

1/1

10

L 10339-66

ACC NR: AF6003341

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0140/0143

AUTHOR: Szilagyi, Tibor⁵⁵—Siladi, T.; Damjanovich, Sandor⁵⁵—Damyanovich, Sh.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Debrecen (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete)⁵⁵

TITLE: Effect of ganglion blocking agents on the Schwartzman phenomenon

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 140-143

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, biochemistry, drug effect⁵⁵, pathology

ABSTRACT: Local, quantitative Schwartzman phenomenon has been developed on rabbits. It was found that the development of necrosis and hemorrhage was prevented or greatly inhibited by the administration of TEAB or hexamethonium, simultaneously with the challenge injections. When administered together with the preparative dose, the ganglion blockers had no effect. It seems probable that the effect of ganglion blockers on inhibition of the release of catecholamines plays a decisive role in the decrease in necrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Apr64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

L 13513-66 EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP6007051

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/003/0322/0325

AUTHOR: Szilagyi, Tibor—Siladi, T.; Csaba, Bela—Chaba, B.; Miltényi, Laszlo—Miltényi, L.; Kassai, Laszlo—Kashshai, L.

ORG: Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pathophysiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Korelettani Intézet)

TITLE: Hypothermia and horse serum anaphylaxis 445

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 3, 1965, 322-325

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, hypothermia, blood serum, animal physiology, pathology

ABSTRACT: Guinea pigs were sensitized with horse serum and different serum fractions were injected to induce shock. It was found that beta-globulin has the most pronounced anaphylactogenic effect. It was also shown that in the hypothermic state guinea pigs sensitized with horse serum become desensitized to the serum fractions with a weak anaphylactogenic effect but not to those with a strong one. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Aug64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 DR

HUNGARY

SZILAGYI, Tibor, and MILTENYI, Laszlo, Institute of Pathophysiology at the Medical University (Director: KESZTYUS, L.); LEVAI, Geza, of the Institute for Anatomy at the Medical University (Director: KROMPECHER, I.); and BENKO, Karoly, of the Central Laboratory at the Medical University (Director: BENKO, K.) in Debrecen [original-language versions not given].

"Intravascular Precipitate Formation During Anaphylactic Shock in the Guinea Pig"

Budapest, Acta Microbiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 13, No 1, 2 Jun 1966, pp 71-78.

Abstract: [English article] The studies reported had the aim of clarifying whether pulmonary intravascular precipitate formation during anaphylaxis in the guinea pig had any anaphylactogenic function. Ferritin, having high electron density and thus suitable for electron-microscopic studies, was used. The absence or mild course of anaphylactic shock in guinea pigs with a high serum antibody level validated the cellular theory of anaphylaxis. The formation of intravascular precipitate during anaphylactic shock should be regarded as a secondary effect with no pathogenetic role. 12 references, including 1 German, 7 Hungarian, and 4 Western. (Manuscript received 4 Dec 1965).

1/1

- 18 -

Szilágyi, Tibor

Hungary

✓ 54-208
Szilágyi, Tibor, A talajnedvességmérés gyakorlati fontossága. [Practical importance of soil moisture measurement.] *Idejírás*, 56(1/4):70-73, Jan./April 1952. Russian and French summaries p. 124. DLC—General discussion of soil moisture, water balance, storage capacity of the soil, hygroscopicity of plants, the effect of plant cover on water conservation and methods of soil moisture measurement. Regular soil moisture measurements initiated in April 1952 at several stations throughout Hungary are announced (samples are taken from both cultivated and bare soil once a week at different depths down to 50 cm and once a month at 75 and 100 cm). *Subject Heading*: 1. Soil moisture measurement.—G.T.

551.501:551.579.3

Szilágyi, Tibor

✓ 5.6-224 551.577.52:551.556.2
 Szilágyi, Tibor. A mezővédelmi erdősávok csapadéknövelő hatásának kérdése. [On the problem of increasing precipitation by means of shelter belts.] *Időjárás*, 57(2):81-89, March/April 1953. fig. Russian and French summaries p. 81. Discussion p. 86-89. DLC—Progress achieved by Soviet scientists in the field of modification of local climate by means of shelter belts is reviewed on the basis of an article by A. R. KONSTANTINOV. Research undertaken in Hungary is also briefly summed up. The paper was delivered at a Hungarian Meteorological Society meeting. It was followed by a discussion in which theoretical and practical aspects of the problem were analyzed by several Hungarian authorities. *Subject headings*: 1. Shelter belt effects 2. Climate control 3. Precipitation.—G.T.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754520002-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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SZILAGYI, T.

The Martonvasar Agrometeorologic Observatory starts its work. p. 303

Vol. 59, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1955

IDOJARAS

Budapest

Source: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

Szilagyi, T.

Janos Suranyi and Gyorgy Mandy's A kukorica (Corn); a book review. p. 373.
IDORJABAS. (Meteorologiai Intezet es Magyar Meteorologiai Tarsasag) Budapest. Vol.
59, no. 6, Nov./Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

SZILAGYI, T.

Predicting plant diseases and pests from meteorologic data. p. 378. IDOJAHAS.
(Meteorologiai Intezet es Magyar Meteorologiai Tarsasag) Budapest. Vol. 59,
no. 6, Nov./Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956

SZILAGYI, T.

Role and problems of agricultural meteorology. p. 52. Vol. 11, No. 17
Sept. 1956. MUSAKI ELET. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

KOZMA, Ferenc; STOLLAR, Andras; SZILAGYI, Tibor

Aspiration psychrometer with a thermistor. Idojaras 54 no.1:44-47
Ja-F '60. (EEAI 10:1)

(Hungary--Hygrometry)
(Thermistors)

SZAKALY, Jozsef; SZILAGYI, Tibor

Heating the ground of greenhouses. Idojaras 64 no.4:231-232
Jl-Ag '60. (EEAI 10:2)
(Hungary--Greenhouses)